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WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1854.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The following is a copy of a despatch received by a Member of the House of Representatives this morning:

CONCORD, MARCH 16, 10 A. M.—The Independent Democrats and Whigs have carried the House of Representatives, and no mistake.

LETTER FROM SENATOR SUMNER.

SENATE CHAMBER, March 13, 1854.
To the Editor of the Union:

Sir: I have read in the Washington Union of March 12 an article which states that "it is very well known in this city [Boston] that Senator Sumner, in a speech delivered before a convention of fellow-traitors, October 3, 1850, did counsel open and forcible resistance to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law."

After this charge, the article proceeds to clip out and put together a series of separate sentences from the speech referred to, concluding the disconnected extracts with the following words by me:

"There are many who will never shrink at any cost, and notwithstanding all the atrocious penalties of this bill, from efforts to save a wandering fellow-man from bondage; they will offer him the shelter of their houses, and, if need be, will protect his liberty by force."

Here is an open and unreserved statement of opinion by me on the extent to which I was ready to carry opposition to the bill; but there is no expression of my own concurrence in this course. On the contrary, in the original speech, which was open before the writer, this opinion with regard to others is followed immediately—in the next sentence, and constituting a part of the same paragraph—by a precise declaration of my own position, as follows:

"But let me be understood: I COUNSEL NO VIOLENCE. There is another power, stronger than any individual man, which I invoke—I mean that invincible public opinion, inspired by love of God and man, which, without violence or noise, gently as the operations of Nature, makes and unmakes laws. Let this opinion be felt in its Christian might, and the Fugitive Slave Bill will become everywhere upon our soil a dead letter. No lawyer will aid it by counsel; no citizen will be its agent; it will die of inanition—like a spider beneath an exhausted receiver. Oh! it will wear the tidings should spread throughout the land, that here in Massachusetts this accused bill has found no servants. 'Sir, I have in Bayonne honest citizens and brave soldiers only, but not one executioner.' Was the reply of the governor of that place to the royal mandate from Charles IX, of France, ordering the massacre of St. Bartholomew?"

The article in your paper, while asserting that I counselled forcible resistance to the bill, carefully suppresses the above words, which expressly exclude all counsel of such forcible resistance. I make this correction simply to vindicate my original statement in the Senate against a falsification of the record, which, without explanation, might seem to be true.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES SUMNER.

This card, which appeared in yesterday's Union, clearly convicted its Boston correspondent of a literary forgery; for to quote a man's speech, and to stop short in getting a paragraph from it, so as to make him responsible for what, in the portion of the paragraph omitted, he disavows and deprecates, is in our judgment an act of forgery. The Union, unable to defend its correspondent, insists that the spirit of Mr. Sumner's speech favors, and tends to provoke, violence. That is a matter of opinion. During the late debate in the Senate, on Nebraska, Senators Douglas, Mason, Badger, and Butler, indulged in remarks so vehement and inflammatory, that the only wonder is that they did not provoke immediate violence; and we have often read articles in the Union, and heard speeches in Congress, directly calculated to foster a spirit of violence throughout the country; but we should have lied, had we represented the authors of these speeches or editorials as counselling violence, and attempted by garbled quotations to prove this, when full quotations would have disproved it.

The Union is profoundly impressed with reverence for the Law, when it is to be enforced by the special benefit of Slavery; and it is shocked beyond measure that the Fugitive Slave Act, unconscionable, mean, and abominable, should occasionally have encountered rude resistance among a People who cannot quite rid themselves of a lingering regard for *habeas corpus* and jury trial; but, when the People of Charleston mobbed Mr. Hoar, a venerable citizen of Massachusetts, authorized by his State to institute legal proceedings before the courts, to test the constitutionality of South Carolina laws, against free colored seamen; when the law-abiding citizens of New Orleans showed the same distinguished consideration for another gentleman, sent on a similar errand; when Disunion Conventions were in progress in the South, called to consider the mode and measure of resistance to certain acts of Congress; when, all through South Carolina, inflammatory harangues were made from the stump and the pulpit, threatening the Federal Government and inciting the People to violence; when the planters of a county in Virginia still more lately seized one of their number, a slaveholder, and without trial, in gross disregard of all law and justice, did so other ground than that he was opposed to Slavery, brutally stripped him, tied him to a tree, and whipped him—the Union had never a word to say—its delicate nerves were undisturbed—its reverence for Law was asleep—like Saul, who held the clothes of those who stoned Stephen, consenting to his death, the Union stood by, consenting to all these outrages.

It is very painful to see this gentle, consistent, law-loving journal thrown into agony by the fearful spirit of violence displayed in Senator Sumner's speeches. Should it continue to cultivate its sensibilities to such excess, we fear it may be disqualified for the hard duty expected of it by an Administration not overburdened with either conscience or humanity.

The students of Hamilton College, New York, have held an anti-Nebraska meeting, and passed strong resolutions against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. J. W. Barnes and E. S. Hunt, of which we have heard a good report.

CONQUEST OF CUBA—THE FIRST DEMONSTRATION.

We had occasion, some months since, to call attention to a series of articles in "the organ," calculated to arouse the national jealousy of English and French interference in the affairs of Cuba, to get up a public sentiment in this country against an imaginary scheme for its Africanization, to foster hostile feelings towards Spain and her colonial officials, to nurture and embolden the spirit of filibustering, to inflame the *esprit de corps* of Southern slaveholders, and, by all these methods, to predispose the people of the United States to sustain the Administration in an aggressive movement on the island, whenever a plausible pretext should be furnished, and the auspices might seem favorable.

Even the introduction of the Nebraska question was not suffered to suspend this policy. From time to time, since the publication of that series of papers, similar articles have been appearing in the Southern newspapers, all proceeding on the assumption that Cuba must become a part of our Union. Possibly the fruit might not yet be ripe, but the harvest was at hand.

Some of these journals, having no Northern circulation, were less disguised in their policy than "the organ." The convenient phraseology of "Cuban Africanization" was dropped, and Cuban Emancipation was the thing denounced. This, as we have constantly insisted, was the terrible mischief which the American People were to be tricked into opposing—and the Administration to be sustained in opposing, by force of arms, if necessary.

As the scheme for the gradual emancipation of the slaves in Cuba has become developed, and the plans of the Captain General to carry out the policy have begun to be enforced, the Slave Power has grown more importunate. Resolutions, as we have seen, have been introduced into the Legislature of Louisiana, calling for the interposition of the Federal Executive to prevent the success of a policy so dangerous to the institutions of the South, and a portion of the Southern press is lamenting that the Nebraska Question should have absorbed the attention of Congress and the Administration, to the exclusion of all care for Southern interests in Cuba.

At last, however, it would seem that the hour has come for making the first demonstration in that quarter. The Nebraska movement has aroused an unlooked-for spirit of resistance at the North, endangering the Administration party; a new excitement may break the force of this opposition. The Spanish officials in Cuba have been committing an act, which, although perhaps according to the strict letter of the law, is against comity and justice, and appears wanton and oppressive. Here is a pretext which may be used to further ulterior designs upon Cuba. And then the auspices are propitious. The Administration is completely in subjection to the South, and a large majority in both Houses of Congress is controlled by the Slave Power. The nation is rich, its treasury overflowing, and the spirit of national aggrandizement was never so rampant as it is now. Europe is on the eve of a general war, in which England and France, the only two Powers that could interpose obstacles to an aggressive movement against Cuba, will find full employment for all their fleets and armies.

"The Hour and the Man"—are they not here? Let the *Richmond Enquirer* answer: "Unless we totally mistake the character of this Administration, the country will not acquiesce in the want of spirit and energy which was so painfully manifest in the foreign policy of its predecessor. * * * It is thought that the President will suggest a repeal of the neutrality law of 1818, which guarantees the Spanish dominion against inland or disturbance by American citizens."

"The effect of this measure would be to remove all restraint from the impatient and unbridled filibustering of the country, and to prepare fifty thousand brave spirits on the island of Cuba. The country is waiting for the conquest of Cuba, and if the Government would cause to interfere in its protection, the adventurous spirit of Southern chivalry would subjugate the island in six months. The Spanish dominion in Cuba rests on no substantial basis, and vain would be the efforts of Spanish troops to maintain it against the assaults of the gallant men, whom O'Hara and Hawkins have led to its overthrow. In the restraint of American law, not in the valor of the Spanish soldiery, does the Spanish rule in Cuba find its bulwark and support."

After this expression of confidence in "the man," and this invocation, not to let "the hour" go by, without striking a blow at Spanish dominion, the *Enquirer* proceeds still more boldly to urge its atrocious policy:

"Say what we will in derision and denunciation of the Manifest Destiny school, we cannot affect blindness or insensibility to the indications and movements of the time. And although we may not be willing to yield ourselves to the delusion of pagan fatalism, we cannot resist the current of events which sweep with impetuous momentum towards the consummation of Cuban independence and annexation. Is there a man in this country, no matter how blind and inert from the paralysis of bigotry, who will say that Cuba is never to be vied to this Confederacy of Republics? To our vision this event seems hastening apace. The intolerance of Spanish officialdom, no less than the enthusiasm of our own enterprising, adventurous, and progressive People, betokens the rapid approach of that great event. The policy of our Government hinders the movement of fate, and the peculiar crisis in the affairs of Europe facilitates its ultimate consummation. France and England are constrained by the pressure of Russian power to release their grasp on this Continent, and to suspend their scheme of American intervention. We should take advantage of the clear field and the open road, to accomplish with ease, and without hazard, what under other circumstances, we might not obtain at all, or at best, with difficulty and peril. We should seize the moment of European embroilment and conflict, as the most propitious time for the consummation of our own legitimate schemes of expansion and conquest."

This is the mask thrown off. What has been hitherto darkly hinted at, a something to be accomplished, nobody could tell how or when, is here openly announced, and the time and means are explicitly pointed out. England and France are embroiled, the Administration is all ours, the National spirit is up, our flag is insulted, the Black Warrior outrage is a good pretext—down, then, with the Neutrality Laws, let loose the filibusters, seize Cuba, and thus fulfil the glorious dream of manifest Destiny!

We have brought to view these indications of public sentiment in the South, and these

revelations of the scheme of the Slave Power, so that our readers may fairly comprehend the meaning of the President's message, sent to Congress yesterday. Its allusion to the relations that the island of Cuba "must ever bear to our commercial and other interests," is sufficiently intelligible. Had it not been for the new policy of the Captain General, which is deemed peculiarly hostile to these "other interests"—Southern Slavery—the unjustifiable act of the Spanish officials in regard to our commercial interests would not have occasioned so warlike a message. Whether the South will excuse the failure of the President to recommend the repeal of the neutrality laws and let loose the spirit of filibustering, remains to be seen. Perhaps he does not choose to assume the open responsibility of a course which he covertly hints at under the plausible circumstance, "such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand."

Meantime, let the country awake. War was declared to exist by the act of Mexico, ere was known to all our People that a single gun had been fired—and the country may be plunged into war with Spain, ere time be given to its Government to redress the wrong alleged to have been committed by its officials.

"SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY."

A leading Southern paper, perhaps the most influential organ of what goes by the name of Southern Democracy, argues the cause of Russia, against Turkey, France, and England, with great feeling. It ridicules the sympathy manifested by portions of the American People with the champions of Freedom in Europe, and speaks in high terms of the condition of the serf of Russia, as compared with that of the masses in England and France.

"It is the uniform testimony of intelligent writers," it says, "that the Russian peasantry, or people, are more content, enjoy a larger measure of social and domestic comfort, and are more attached to their institutions, than the same class under any other Government in Europe. We discern among the masses in Russia more of the spirit of progress than is anywhere else perceptible on the surface of European society. In contrast with the picture, let the American people contemplate the condition of English operatives and the Irish peasantry, or the universal silence and stillness of despotism which brood over France, and determine on which side he will enlist his sympathies."

Our Southern neighbor doubtless thinks that the serf of Russia is about as well off as the slaves of America. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." England and France have been so ruthless as to emancipate their slaves; Russia like the knout as well as ever.

"Why, then, have we become the enthusiastic partisans of Russia and England, in their struggle with Russia? Russia is, in the language of Jackson, 'our early and steadfast friend.' France and England, on the contrary, are our rivals and enemies. They have interrupted our commerce, insulted our flag, baffled our diplomacy, and have sought in every other way to arrest our growing power."

Such is the tone of the entire article—complimentary to Russia, denunciatory of France and England.

As to the notion that a continental war will benefit this country, it pronounces it a delusion. It will profit the North, to be sure, but damage the South.

"The price of agricultural products will be enhanced, and to that extent will the poor of our own country suffer. The commercial and manufacturing interests of the North will prosper in the storm, but the industry of the South will be paralyzed. The great staple of cotton—the basis of our benign institution of Slavery—will become a drug in the market. And thus we applaud England and France for precipitating a crisis which sound policy would counsel us to deprecate."

Now listen to the closing paragraph of this Southern Democrat, in which he recommends an alliance with Russia:

"What principle shall dictate the policy of this Government under such circumstances? Shall we, like the canting fanatic, obey the impulse of a morbid philanthropy, or shall we steer our course by maxims of State? Shall we feel more concern for the effete Empire of the barbarous Turk, than for our own interests? Shall we yield to the influence of England and France, and passively fall a victim to their intrigues, or shall we throw out the keys of friendship to Russia, and thus abate their aspiring pretensions, and counter their ominous alliance? England and France hate our republican institutions, and dread our maritime supremacy. Their purpose is to impair our strength and impede our growth. We have a resource which will not fail in the extremity to which they seem disposed to drive us."

This "resource," we presume, is the alliance of Russia and the seizure of Cuba!

This is Southern Democracy—a Democracy that affects Native Americanism, that hates the alien, that despises the masses of the People in Europe, that abhors the causes of Revolution, that sneers at the champions of Liberal Institutions abroad, that admires Russian Serfdom, courts the alliance of Russian Despotism, and would rob Spain of Cuba, for the sake of giving stability to "the benign institution of Slavery." And this is the "Democracy" that holds the Administration in its fist, and the Northern so-called Democracy, under its heel.

GAMBLING.

The New York Tribune says: "We call the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of further and more stringent enactments against lotteries. This kind of gambling is now extensively practiced in this city under the form of what are called Gift Enterprises, and speculators are becoming rich out of them, at the expense of the morals and the money of the community. They give a certain consideration for the sum paid, as admission to an exhibition, a subscription to a newspaper, or something of that sort, and in addition distribute a limited number of valuable prizes among the ticket holders. These few prizes are the lures to entrap the foolish, and gratify the passion for gambling. In the case of the only one of these lotteries yet carried through, the law has been evaded by keeping the property offered as prizes out of the State, where it could not be reached by our authorities, and holding the drawing in a place where it is not illegal. Several other affairs of the kind are now in progress here, but we trust the Legislature will promptly interfere and nip them in the bud."

We must allude in this connection to a fact that we have long regarded with regret—namely, that the practice here spoken of has been pursued, if indeed it has not had its origin, in the fair held for the benefit of Christian Churches in this country. Lotteries of all kinds in these fairs have been almost universally approved, apparently under the idea that

the end justifies the means. They are all wrong, and should be suppressed voluntarily, or by municipal authority.

For the National Era.

"NOMOKS."

BY LYDIA J. CALDWELL.

"No more!"
The saddest utterance that ever bore
To Heaven the cry of suffering sorrow;
A word which is untried Love's sweet lore
This mournful sound ye hear—
'Twas left the Present by the Past;
And we, the children of the Present, hear it
The last!

Of all
The sounds we ever hear It is the pall
Which covers our despatchments.
There is no cup we drink but this gall.
No bread we eat but with this bitterness.
It is the last, and sad, and armed of woe—
By lips, which ours will kiss vainly press—
"No more!"

Even so
The dying whisper, and our own hearts grow
More chill than their tears, while are given
Death's chill and crown to brow more white than
snow.

"No more!" we answer, looking up in Heaven,
All vainly, after their lightnings; never,
On earth, shall he re-wright love's splendor, given
Forever.

And thou,
Meek Nazarene, O, lend me Christ! Thy brow
Is yet damp with thy agony—
The cruellest of all Thy cruel woes—
Wrung out by one whose will was true to Thee
"No more," oh, sorrowful oh, sore!
The requiem of our life's false divinity—
"No more!"

"No more?"
Nay, truest friend, oh, say it not! Before
The daisies blow and you and I
Be dead; but love is our immortal power,
And we shall wait in crown forever. Why
Say you of love, which death can but restore,
Of love which will go with us upon high,
"No more!"

This word
Hath any angel never known, nor heard;
The tongue of Heaven hath not its duplicate,
Nor Heaven a substance whereby 'tis inferred.
Its grief pertains, alone, to our sad state;
The swift stars, looking downward, fail
To guess our riddle; and thus, woe's ring late,
Grow pale.

God hath
It not in all His wondrous scheme; for Death
Is, in His plan, the other name
For life. "No more," Jehovah never saith.
Sublime and calm, the long-yeared ages come,
Repeating, still, the grand and self-same tale;
And ever is the last the "first" of some
Great "next!"

CUBA.

The message of President Pierce to Congress, presented in the House of Representatives after our report of yesterday's proceedings closed, is given below. For all wrong done to our nation or any portion of our people by the authorities of that island, we have the ability and the will to demand reparation. But there is a proper and legal mode of prosecuting our demands therefor, and we hope the Administration will pursue that course.

This, however, is not sufficient. The Administration must prevent, to the utmost of its ability, every illegal act by our people. War must not be waged on private account, and wrong for wrong must not be inflicted.

That unjustifiable proceedings are menaced, may be suspected from the intimations given in the following extracts:

[From the New York Courier and Enquirer.]

There probably never was a time when the plans of the Cuban Junta, and those who work with them, were so well organized, and their means so ample, as they are at present. We are credibly informed that on this island [of New York] there is ammunition enough stored to supply an invading force which could sweep the island of Cuba from east to west in thirty days. The men are ready, and have attained a respectable state of discipline; the officers are ready, willing, and anxious, and are soldiers of such accomplishment, valor, and prudence, that the ranks of an expedition which they would lead against such an army as that in Cuba would be crowded with the best volunteers which this country would furnish.

[From the New York Daily Times.]

We are informed that the manifest of the Empire City, which sailed yesterday for New Orleans, intending to touch at Havana, was made out precisely like that of the Black Warrior, and that the port officials at Havana have another opportunity in her case of summarily setting aside the practice and usage that have hitherto obtained, and of confiscating her cargo for a trifling deviation from some of their obsolete regulations.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ON THE LATAFF AFFAIR AT CUBA.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1854.

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th instant, I herewith transmit a report of the Secretary of State, containing all the information received at the Department in relation to the seizure of the Black Warrior at Havana on the 28th ult.

There have been, in the course of a few years past, many other instances of aggression upon our commerce, violations of the rights of American citizens, and insult to the national flag, by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and all attempts to obtain redress have led to protracted and as yet fruitless negotiations. The documents in these cases are voluminous, and when prepared will be sent to Congress.

Those now transmitted relate exclusively to the seizure of the "Black Warrior," and present so clear a case of wrong that it would be reasonable to expect full indemnity therefor as soon as the unjustifiable and offensive conduct shall be made known to her Catholic Majesty's Government; but similar expectations, in other cases, have not been realized.

The offending party is at our doors, with large powers for aggression, but none, it is alleged, for reparation. The source of redress is in another hemisphere, and the answers to our just complaints made to the Home Government are but the repetition of excuses rendered by inferior officials to their superiors in order to represent the case as a minor blemish. The peculiar situation of the parties has undoubtedly much aggravated the annoyances and injuries which our citizens have suffered from the conduct of these authorities. In giving very extraordinary powers to them, she owes it to justice and to her friendly relations with this Government to guard with great vigilance against the exorbitant exercise of these powers, and in case of injury to provide for prompt redress.

I have already taken measures to present to the Government of Spain the wrong injury of the Cuban authorities in the detention and seizure of the "Black Warrior," and to demand

immediate indemnity for the injury which has thereby resulted to our citizens.

In view of the position of the island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts infringing our commercial rights and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States can long consist with peaceful relations.

In case the measures taken for amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant to insure the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag.

In anticipation of that contingency, which I earnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Accompanying the above Message were several documents, as follows:

Mr. Robertson (acting Consul of the United States at Havana) to Mr. Marcy, with accompaniments, March 1, 1854.

The same to the same, with accompaniments, March 3, 1854.

Protect of the consignee and master of the Black Warrior, March 1, 1854.

Messrs. Livingston, Crocker, & Co., to Mr. Marcy, with accompaniments, March 11, 1854.

Mr. Sutherland to Mr. Marcy, with accompaniments, March 13, 1854.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In 1852 the vote for President stood—

Sumner,	16,147
Hale,	6,095
Pierce,	22,242
	29,297
Pierce's majority,	7,755
Baker's majority at present, say,	3,000
Democratic loss,	4,755

If the Nebraska question has not occasioned this loss, what has? Why is it that President Pierce, in his own State cannot retain his strength, although all the appliances of his official position have been brought to bear upon it?

NOW AND THEN.

The opinions of Judge Bronson, of New York, appear to be regarded as of public importance, and a recent letter, written by him to Judge Douglas, in favor of the Nebraska Bill, has been given to the Public. A letter written by him in 1848 has also been republished, in which occurs the following sentence:

"Whatever consequences may follow, I trust the People of the free States will give a united voice against allowing Slavery on a single foot of free soil, where it is not now authorized by law."

Judge Bronson appears now to have more respect for "whatever consequences may follow." Let us wait a little, and see what they may be.

WHAT CAN THE NORTH DO?—The Tribune says:

"Destroy the breed of doughfaces. Break every man of them upon the wheel, and sow salt upon the ground that grows them."

Politically—of course, politically speaking, The North will do it all, if it has salt enough in it.

"A Nut for Abolitionists"—Lettie, a female slave, recently emancipated by Mr. William Monroe, of Richmond, has appeared before the Mayor to answer the charge of remaining in the Commonwealth, contrary to law. She says she desires to return into Slavery, knowing that she will have to take care of her. —*Petersburg South Side Democrat.*

A woman, poor, ignorant, and conscious only of her inexperience and helplessness, looks abroad to a dark and unknown exile, then around her upon the fair fields upon which dwell all whom she has ever loved, and then lifts up the chains that have been removed from her limbs, and returns to her accustomed bondage, rather than depart forever from her only home. Horrible as Slavery is, are there none among us of fairer complexion who would act thus?

How oppressive must be the laws of a Commonwealth in which Slavery is sought by any being as a refuge from their tyranny! The spirit of liberty, or they who entertain it, must be "crushed out" of the Old Dominion; and when persecution is successful, oh, what editors exult. Alas, for the Mother of Statesmen—and of slaves!

MR. YATES, OF ILLINOIS.

The Chicago Journal of the 6th instant has the following letter:

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1854.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter, I state that after thorough examination, I am opposed to the bills now pending before Congress for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line, which excludes Slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min. of the latitude acquired from France in 1803. With Slavery where it exists in the States, and under the Constitution, I have nothing to do. But when I am asked by my vote to open the virgin soil of Nebraska and Kansas, so long consecrated to Freedom by the sanctity of law and solemn compact, I answer simply I will not do it. I have examined the whole question thoroughly, and my conscientious convictions are strong against these bills, which have in view the opening of our Territories to Slavery.

As a Northern man, I cannot consent to the making of new slave States, merely to give the South a political preponderance in the Administration of the Government. In justice to myself, my clear conviction of duty, in justice to the free and noble State which I have the honor to represent in part, and in justice to my country and humanity, I must now (as I have always heretofore done) oppose the extension of the blighting evil of Slavery into the free Territories of the United States.

I have the honor to be your friend and obedient servant,

RICHARD YATES.

THE LATEST ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING IN NEW YORK.—The Tribune says:

"We cannot name up to this moment, in the history of public meetings in New York, four called successively in regard to a single subject, at short intervals one from the other. But the overwhelming interest felt in the question of excluding now and forever Slavery from the Nebraska-Kansas Territory, has for the fourth time given rise to a large, crowded, enthusiastic and respectable meeting. Last night that at the Tabernacle was a complete triumph. We have never witnessed a more attentive audience, or one at times more tumultuously approbative of what is deserving of such a feeling.

"The Southern oligarchs and Northern doughfaces may learn, at last, that when such men as the most venerable, Union-loving, con-

servative portion of this community meet together on four separate occasions, to denounce the 'infamous and criminal' schemes of Pierce, Douglas, & Co., the North is not to be trifled with."

BY THE MORNING'S MAIL.

Important from Europe.

The steamer Arabia, with London and Liverpool dates to the 4th instant, arrived at Halifax yesterday.

Breadstuffs generally have declined—four 2s, corn 2s, and wheat 4s. Cotton has declined a sixteenth, and closed at 51 1/2.

No further hostilities have yet occurred on the Danube or in Asia, in consequence of heavy storms. The weather is now milder.

France and England insist that Russia shall evacuate the Turkish territories before the 13th of April. All parties are still arm.

The Greek insurrection is in the way of being suppressed.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says, under date of the 2d inst., an Austrian manifesto was about to announce that Austria will occupy Bosnia and Servia. A panic ensued in consequence, on the Vienna Bourse.

A St. Petersburg journal gives the following as the substance of the Czar's answer to Napoleon:

"If his Imperial Majesty extends his hands to me as I extend mine, I am ready to forget the mortification I have experienced, harsh though it be. Then, but then only, can I discuss the subject treated of in his letter, and may perhaps arrive at an understanding. Let the French fleet prevent the Turks from transporting reinforcements to the theatre of war, and let them send a plenipotentiary to negotiate, whom I will receive as befits his character. The conditions already made known to the Conference at Vienna are the sole basis on which I will consent to treat."

A telegraphic despatch, dated Vienna, Feb. 27, says: "The movements of troops towards the frontier continue. The Government has decided, in connection with the Western Powers, to summon Russia to evacuate the Principality; and, if necessary, to employ force to compel her to do so."

France and England continue their armaments upon a grand scale. Sir Charles Napier is appointed to the command of the Baltic allied fleet. Admiral Seymour is now in command of twenty ships, already assembled at Spithead.

The Emperor Napoleon opened the legislative session of France on the 24 instant. His speech commenced by referring to the deficient harvest; but, seven millions of hostilities of the war, have been imported, and more is on the way. Famine has been averted, but war is beginning. France has gone as far as honor permitted, to avoid a collision, but she must now draw the sword. She has no views of aggrandizement. Her days of conquest are past, never to return. Europe, reassured by the moderation of the Emperor Alexander, and his successor, Nicholas, seemed to doubt the danger which threatened it from the colonies.

"Power which, by successive encroachments, embraces the north and the centre of Europe, and which possesses almost exclusively two internal seas, whence it is easy for its armies and fleets to launch forth against civilization. But its recent unfounded demands in the East have awakened Europe. France has an equal interest with England in preventing Russian supremacy over Constantinople. France, therefore, was going to Constantinople, to defend the freedom of the seas, as well as to protect the rights of Christians, and of France's just rights in the Mediterranean. She was going with Germany, to aid Germany; with Austria, to defend her frontiers against the preponderance of her too powerful neighbor. She was going, in short, with all those who desire the triumph of right, of justice, and of civilization. Strong, then, in the nobleness of our cause, in the firmness of our alliances, and in the protection of God, I hope soon to arrive at a peace which shall no longer depend on the power of any man to disturb."